The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864. Vol 37: No. 48

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid w thi.. the year

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25
One Square, each additional inser ion less than three months.....30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year,
One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected,
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—1y m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Rufus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. (ap'r 64.

Poetry.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

SYMBOLS.

Still hearts, whose passions never stir,
At times I envy your repose;
Smooth lakes, where coyest wild-fowl whir,
Ye feel no troublous ebbs and flows.

Yet, tropic hearts, your fiercer play
Of sun and storm, of noon and night,
Is dearer than perpetual day
In Arctic summer's glacial light.

Great clouds, which bear upon your backs
The sunshine, in your breasts the storm—
Alps of the air, whose pathless tracks
Ye course with ever-changing form;

By morning touched with aureole light,
At sunset stranded, firing far
Your dull distress-guns, or at night
Raced through by many a startled star—

Ye are the types that Genius loves!
So, moulded by an inward stress,
A shade, a storm, it o'er us moves,
A power to threaten or to bless. W. W. S.

Miscellaneous.

THE LOCK OF HAIR.

A STORY OF FIRST LOVE.

As a midshipman, I held a sort of neutral position; I was expected to keep myself far above the sailors; but the same time, it was a crime little less than mutiny to consider that I was either here or hereafter at less than an unapproachable distance from the sixth mate. It was while I held this unenviable appointment that I first fell in love. Among the passengers on board the ship were two companions, and several extra officers of his majesty's 120th regiment of foot. We were conveying them to Bombay, where they were to be stationed. The wives and daughters of many of the officers were cabin passengers. The young lady who particularly attracted my attention was the daughter of Major C——, a kindhearted, gentlemanly man, but whose position was of course so superior to that of the unfortunate East India company's midshipman, that anything in the shape of acquaintanceship or even of conversation was impossible.

Maria, his daughter, was an excellent pretty girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. She was evidently, from the expression of her countenance, for I never but once had the pleasure of speaking to her, exceedingly amiable. It was perfect happiness to me to see her on deck. I used to watch her each afternoon with her mother and sister when the band was playing; and I sincerely envied the military officers who fluttered around her. On these occasions my eyes used to be incessantly riveted on her; and I was often severely rated by my superior officers for my inattention to orders.

At last, I felt certain that she noticed me, but most probably only from the fact of my incessantly gazing at her. She evidently mentioned my behavior to her sister, for she used to regard me with a peculiarly inquisitive, sarcastic manner.—I hardly think she mentioned my behavior to her mother; at least, I never had any reason, from that lady's conduct, to imagine that she was even aware of my existence.

My affection increased to such an extent that at last I grew desperate, and I determined, cost what it might, notwithstanding our fearful difference in position, to make known to her my passion; but how to manage it was the difficulty. To address her personally on the subject was of course impossible. Her mother was a cross-grained, ill-tempered woman, who, when not prostrated by sea-sickness, which, unfortunately, rarely occurred, had her eyes incessantly fixed on her daughters. I had too much dread of her to think of broaching the subject to her, even if my position would not have made such an action presumptuous.

There was only one member of her family with whom there existed the slightest possibility of forming an intimacy, and that was her young brother, a boy about eleven years of age. I immediately broke ground with him, and succeeded admirably. I commenced by giving him a pressing invitation to the midshipman's berth. By degrees our acquaintance ripened into intimacy.—Then, after binding him over eternal secrecy, I confided to him my unhappy, consuming passion for his sister. Young as he was, and inexperienced in such matters, he kindly sympathized with me. He promised to assist me in every manner that lay in his power. I advised him to begin by pointing me out to his sister and telling her how vastly superior I was to the other midshipmen.—Then to hint gently to her how incessantly I was talking and thinking of her. This I considered would be as much as would be prudent at the commencement.

In a short time I found his sister had remarked me favorably, and thought me very good-looking. There was encouragement for me. Of course, I sent word back that she was the loveliest girl I had ever seen. The next day she smiled kindly when she saw me. We were then within a fortnight's sail of Bombay. I used bitterly to weep in the night-watches when I thought that on her arrival there I should see her no more. Sometimes I thought of deserting the ship and enlisting as a private in her father's regiment, but then our difference in position would even be greater than ever.

At last I summoned up sufficient courage to tell her brother how happy I would be if he could obtain from his sister some little object that I might keep as a memento of her. He asked me what I should like, and I modestly left it to his discretion. He suggested a lock of hair, to which, as may easily be supposed, I gave a ready consent. I assured him that such a gift was more than my wildest imaginations could have hoped for; that the possession of such a treasure would make me happy for life.

Bad weather set in, and I did not see either sister or brother again for some days. He was exceedingly delicate, and, during the rain his mother confined him a prisoner to the cuddy.—When I saw him again, he placed in my hand, without saying a word, a small folded paper, about the size of a shilling. As it evidently contained something, I immediately rushed below, and, with some difficulty, contrived to open it unseen by any one,—no easy task, as solitude is rare in a midshipman's berth. The paper contained a long but very thin tress of bright auburn hair. I knew it immediately by its beautiful color and silkly texture to be his sister's.

Never, I believe, was happiness equal to mine at that moment. I that day made, clumsily enough, out of one of my shirts, a small bag.—How grateful was I, at the time, for the foresight of our old servant, who had placed a housewife of her own manufacture in my sea-chest, and thus, at that critical moment, to supply me with needle and thread. The bag, when finished, was just large enough to hold the hair in its paper envelope. Out of respect to my treasure, I had taken particular pains in making the bag, and was not a little proud of it when it was finished. When all was ready I fastened it to a piece of spun-yarn, placing it round my neck, wore it next to my heart, with all the respect due to a saintly relic.

The ship arrived at Bombay. On the day of Maria's leaving I determined to speak to her. It required no little courage, but true love will encounter any risk. An opportunity presented itself. She was standing near the gangway, a little behind her family, who were waiting for a boat to take them on shore.

'Thanks, a thousand thanks,' I said, 'for your kind present. I wear it next to my heart, and it shall never leave me.'

The girl looked intensely astonished. 'I don't understand you,' she said aloud.

Her mother hearing her speak, looked around, and asked what she had said.

'This gentleman,' said Maria, hesitatingly, 'made some remark, but I did not hear what he said.'

'What is it you want, young man?' said her mother, haughtily. I was so taken aback that I could not answer a word; but sneaked sheepishly away. The mother mentioned the circumstance to her husband, who immediately reported my behavior to the officer of the watch. This brute, who, from his blackguardism, had been obliged to quit the navy, and had afterwards been received for his superior (by comparison) gentlemanly behavior into the East India company's service, questioned me upon the subject, but I refused to answer him a word, and was in consequence sent to the mast-head as a punishment.

The old cat of a mother suspected there was something concealed, and, of course, she determined to find it out. I was again questioned but revealed nothing. Before the ship left Bombay, I was allowed one day's holiday on shore, and there, by chance, I met Maria's young brother.—I requested him to tell me how the mistake occurred, and the cause of my making such a fool of myself. I found that it was true that it was his sister's hair I had been wearing, but she was not aware of its being in my possession. During the week he had been confined to the cabin by the wet weather, he had taken the opportunity of daily collecting from his sister's hair-brush the stray hairs, and with them had formed the tress he had given me. He had thought the possession of it was all that I wished for, and that how it was obtained was a matter or little importance.—*Gilbert's Monomaniac.*

A SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, in his speech at the Boston Music Hall, on Monday evening, sketched President Lincoln as follows:

Perhaps you will expect me to say a word upon the personal qualifications of our candidate for the Presidency. It has been my good fortune to see much of the President. He is one of the most industrious, hard-working men in Washington. His manners and style of dress, and of living are simple and unostentatious. He puts on no airs. He is a kind, tender-hearted, and generous man. He opens his house to the public. He hears the complaint of the humble. He is the friend of the people. He is not puffed up by the distinction of office, and assumes no superiority on account of his station. He has a great love of wit and humor, and does tell stories. Perhaps this peculiar quality of humor may have saved him from being broken down by the weight of his cares and immense responsibilities.

Having observed his conduct under trying circumstances, he has seemed to me to be one of the most conscientious public men I have ever known. His honesty, as you all know, is incorruptible and unflinching. His ability—his intellectual powers, have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated.—He takes broad comprehensive views of every subject he examines. He looks at all its bearings.—He is cautious in getting at the facts. He dreads mistakes which might mislead him, or do injustice to the absent. His reasoning powers seem to me to be of a high order. His discourses, and writings are but powerful. They are loaded with common sense.

To many he seems too slow and too cautious.—He may be so. But we must remember that what is too slow for New England may be too fast for the Western States; and the States must go together, or they cannot go at all. He has been called vacillitating. But no President has ever trod his onward path with firmer steps. He has never looked backward; nor has he ever broken his word, nor taken back what he has said.—While he holds a question under consideration he listens to all opinions in or out of his Cabinet.—When he has fully made up his mind he is immovable. I do not hesitate to say that General Jackson had not more firmness than President Lincoln; but the former was guided to his conclusion (too often) by will and temper; the latter is only guided by conscientious conviction of duty.

It has been said that the President is over borne by the influence of the members of his Cabinet, and is thus swayed one way and the other.—The instance most relied on is that of Mr. Blair. Yet it is a fact, that on most of the great questions of public policy relating to slavery the President has gone directly against the views of Mr. Blair, and finally requested him to resign his seat in the Cabinet. Beyond all question, Mr. Lincoln is now and always has been the controlling mind in the Government. They are greatly mistaken who suppose that firmness of purpose, decision of character, and gentleness of manners are not combined in him. He wins constantly upon the respect of all who know him well, and, whatever faults he may have, whatever errors of judgement he may have committed under the unparalleled difficulties of the Government, in a new and untried situation, yet those who know him best believe that he is the man for the hour, and that he has been raised up by the Providence of God to save this people.

A PARISIAN SAVANT.

One of the curiosities of Paris is the residence of an old character who has taken up his abode in the Rue des Poules. It is the residence of a Dane, the possessor of a considerable fortune, who has long been enamored of science. Optics is his hobby. He is worth some $3,000,000; for although he is a student, he is a speculator also of great acuteness, and the $600,000 which his father left has grown in his hands to the sum just mentioned. His house is furnished plainly for a man of his wealth. It is heated throughout with hot air, and in every room there is a hole let in the wall where may be found, day and night, a pot of water kept hot by the air. His bed is on the second floor, nevertheless he has had such apertures made in the roof and adapted to such ingenious machinery that without stirring from bed he may examine the heavens with his telescope at any hour. He enters into a contract with his servant for heating the house. If the servant can make any profit by the contract, so much the better; but the house must be heated at an uniform temperature from the first of October to the first of May, whether the weather be hot or cold. If the thermometer in the rooms indicate a temperature below the given degree the servant is fined. He keeps his accounts with great accuracy, but he is very capricious. One day he has twelve servants, the next day he has only one. He sometimes takes all his meals at a low eating house in the Rue Mouffetard, frequented entirely by working people of the humblest rank. He would dress as wretchedly as the worst of them. Upon one occasion, while habited in this sordid attire, he entered an elegant *cafe*—the waiter showed him the way out and served him out of doors. He is very fond of smoking, and sends to Havana for the very best cigars. He has spit boxes arranged in lines all around every room in his house, that he may never feel the want of one. He throws the cigar-ends on the floor and forbids his servants from touching them. He says that they keep insects from his house. He is anything but a miser. He gives every month a costly banquet at the *Cafe Anglais*, (the most expensive restaurant in Paris) to his scientific acquaintances. Some years ago he fitted out at his own expense a scientific expedition to explore the shores of the Caspian sea. He spends a great deal of money annually in the purchase of flint glass. He orders it from the most celebrated glass manufacturers in Europe.

It is said he has $250,000 worth of glass buried in his garden. It is in immense blocks which cost $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, for flint-glass in blocks is exceedingly costly. He has buried it to see the effect the action of the earth may have on it. He has a great fountain in his garden which cost him $40,000. He says the water costs him as much as if it was second-rate Bordeaux wine. In the basin just where the torrent of water falls are some $30,000 worth of flint glass block, which he placed there to see the effect of the water upon them. He is very fond of getting under the torrent of water, especially in the winter; then he goes in Adam's costume to a grotto and artificial cave he has built at a cost of some $60,000, where he walks rapidly to and fro until he gets himself into a glow. Then he dresses and takes a wheelbarrow laden with sand which he rolls up and down a hill he has built in the back of his garden at a cost of $10,000, until he is in a great presperation and so tired that he cannot stand. This eccentric man is the Mons. Mathiesen whose memoirs are occasionally noticed in the Comptes Rendus of the Academy of sciences.—His collection of optical instruments is said to be the finest in the world. He has telescopes and microscopes by dozens of the best makers.

HOW THEY ARE TAXED IN ENGLAND.—Our taxes must be heavy, doubtless, for a long time to come, if measured by our own past experience; but as compared with the burdens which other nations have borne, and are bearing they will be moderate to say the least. We recall our own experience in England not many years back; and the collection alleviates very materially any apprehensions we might otherwise have in view our present prospects. Our library was a pleasant room in an ample and substantial brick house, looking out upon a beautiful fruit and flower garden in the rear; and the said library had just one window, because the light of the sun was such an expensive article in England that at that time even rich men were prudent in its consumption. Seven is the perfect number and the father of a household might have seven windows of a moderate and prescribed size, wihout paying for the light that came through them, but for every additional window or opening with or without glass, through which heaven's sweet light was admitted to sitting-room, chamber, office or cellar, there must be paid to the government of "our Sovereign Lady," a sum equal to two dollars and a half. This supremely absurd and barbarous law had the effect greatly to mar the beauty and comfort of English dwellings, and to kill annually a multitude of scrofulous children.—We do not remember the number of windows in the house of which we have spoken, but the sum total we paid for sunlight must have been at least twenty-five dollars a year, and that be it remembered for light inferior in quality and in only moderate quantity. We recollect one day seeing a strange man surveying our premises in a curious way.—Presently he rung at the bell, introduced himself as a new inspector for the district, and said we were liable for one window more than we were paying for. We asked him where it was and he pointed to an opening into the coal cellar, about two square feet in size, and thereafter we paid for it the same as for a full sized window in our library. This was the new inepector's way of commending himself to those to whom he was indebted for his office, and, possessibly to secure promotion. It is gratifying to the humane and benevolent feelings to know that this odious and cruel tax was repealed some twelve ago, and a house tax substituted for it, proportional to rental.

If you use a ring, seal, or any other article having on it your crest "or other armorial device," you will pay a tax of three dollars and a quarter therefor, provided you are an individual of no more than ordinary consequence; but if you drive a pair of horses and have four wheels to your carriage, then your crest rises surprisingly, and you pay thirteen dollars a year for that important indication of respectibility. We think our income tax, with the addition, a serious impost; but let us see how this matter is arranged in England.—A man with a salary or total income exceeding $500 and not exceeding $750, is taxed on the whole amount, at the rate of $2 40 per $100, equal to $18 on an income of 750; on all incomes exceeding $750 the tax is at the rate of $3 60 per $100 on the entire amount, equal to $36 on a total income of $1000.

But the direct taxes paid by English men are small when compared with what they pay in the shape of customs and excise. Bricks are excised, and malt is excised, and every home produced article that can be, and the consumer pays it in the advanced prices. Every drive which you take with horse and carriage from the livery stable is excised, and the proprietor pays it out of the amount charged to you. The consumers of tobacco pay an enormous aggregate tax to government, the average duty being a dollar a pound, and the better qualities being rated much higher. We remember to have paid a dollar and a half a pound for the best black teas, one third of the amount being duty; or if we used what was sold for a dollar we still paid half a dollar to government for every pound consumed. Coffee was half a crown, or sixty-two cents a pound, and other luxuries in proportion. All this was in a time of profound peace, with no derangement of the currency, and no unusual inflation of prices by speculation. Yet we seldom heard an Englishman complain of taxes.—A much more common remark was that his was the best country and the best government in the world, and well worth paying for.—*Boston Review.*

TRIAL OF THE LARGEST GUN EVER MADE.

The 20-inch Rodman gun, the largest ever made was tested at Fort Hamilton on Wednesday afternoon of last week, in presence of a large number of spectators. The trial was fixed for 11 A. M., but considerable delay was experienced in the proper adjustment of the piece, as it was not until half-past two o'clock that the first discharge, a blank cartridge of one hundred of powder, was fired. The concussion following the discharge was slight, and the recoil of the gun much less than was anticipated. The piece was next loaded with a charge of powder under a thousand-pound shell. The time taken in loading was about half an hour. The second trial was as successful as the first, the ball, in consequence of considerable depression of the gun, striking the water at a quarter of a mile distant, richocheting several times.

The gun, on examination, being found to have received no strain, preparations were made for the final test. At five o'clock the piece was again loaded with a charge of one hundred pounds of powder, and a ball weighing one thousand and eighty pounds—one of the largest projectiles ever cast. Owing to the rather impromptu arrangements for raising the ball, it was found to be anything but an easy task to adjust it. However, at the hour mentioned, the piece was loaded, and everybody stood clear for the last final trial. The gun was raised to an elevation of twenty-five degrees, and the discharge was deafening. The ball was twenty-four seconds in the air, and fell at the distance of about three miles and a half.—Considerable applause followed the final shot, and all concerned in the management of the piece were warmly congratulated.

The following are the dimentions of this last great achievement of Captain Rodman: Weight of gun, 116,497 pounds; length, 21 feet; bore, 20 inches; usual charge of powder, 100 pounds; weight of ball, 1,000 pounds. Previous to the trial of the gun, the revenue cutter Bronx, Capt. Marcel, arrived at the Government dock, having on board a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Prominent among the latter were Gen. Dix, Gen. Hayes, Gen. Dyer, Gen. Smith, Commodore Paulding, Commodore Wise, Commodore Roders, Major Van Fleet, Captain Rodman and Peter Cooper.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "QUAKER."

In this day of refinement and literary taste it is lamentable to see how ignorant many of the younger members of the Society of Friends are in relation to the rise, progress, and early history of our religious Society. A somewhat striking instance, illustrative of this fact, came under the writer's immediate observation, a few evenings ago. At a social gathering at a Friend's house, one of the company, an Episcopalian lady, inquired of a Friend the origin of the term Quaker, and how it came to be applied to members of our Society.—Several of those present undertook to satisfy her inquiry. No one, however, could give a correct account, until the Friend at whose house we were assembled read from Hodgson's Historical Memoirs the following narrative—viz:

"In the year 1650, George Fox being at Derby at a time when there was a great lecture preached, he was led to make some communications to the people at the close. They heard him pretty quietly; but an officer soon came and took him before Justice Bennet and other magistrates of the town. George Fox spoke boldly for the truth, exhorting them to look unto Christ within them as the great sanctifier, and not unto man, and bidding them, in the words of Holy Scripture, to tremble at the name of the Lord. Justice Bennet at this time derided him and his fellow-believers, calling them Quakers—a designation which has ever since been used by the world to distinguish us from other professors of religion."—*Friend.*

THE BUSINESS MAN'S IDEAL.—A few years ago I learnt the following from a conversation held on board an Austrian steamboat with a French provincial and a Lancashire man, both of whom were merchants and both travelling on business. Both were pursuing the same object over land and sea—the possession of a hundred thousand francs a year from funded property, but their castles in the air resembled each other in the foundation only. The ideal of the provincial was to live in Paris among the cleverest men in the world. Life, according to him, could be enjoyed nowhere else. The ideal of the Lancashire man was to become the owner of something in the shape of a house, between a castle and a cottage, situated two hundred miles to the north of London, overlooking the sea, and surrounded by a park and old trees. There he would enjoy the society of pleasant neighbors. He would marry his cousin, take in the Times and the Westminster Review, hunt, have a cellar of the choicest claret, and a family of children whom he would educate in accordance with the venerable traditions of old England. Each of his sons would choose his own profession. They would go forth and make their fortunes either in Liverpool, Manchester, London, at the Cape of Good Hope, or even in Calcutta, after which they would return to their native country, buy houses, and enjoy life after a fashion similar to that in which their father had enjoyed it. In the city a man makes a fortune, but it is in the country that his wealth affords him pleasure.—*Edmond About.*

Army Correspondence.

CAMP 2nd N. J. CAV.
NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.
Nov 2, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:

Last Thursday the unassigned men belonging to this regiment were transferred from Ft. Pickering to this place. As yet, we are not assigned to any particular company or regiment, and what will eventually be done with us I am unable to say, but I presume that it will be known shortly. There is an excess of about two hundred men.

Of late the guerrillas have became quite troublesome, and if they are not more severely dealt with hereafter, when caught, I am of the opinion that we will have them in rather close proximity for some time to come. One night last week a man belonging to our company was fired at from the bushes, not half a mile distant. When fired at he was acting as rear guard to a scouting party. He wheeled and fired into the bush, but of course did no harm to the perpetrator of the deed. Last week a scouting party from the 5th Ind, were attacked about 10 miles from camp, and suffered considerable loss. The next day a guerrilla was captured fully equipped mounted on one of their horses. He was brought in, but what was done with him I do not know, but I judge he got a free pass through the lines to again carry on his peculiar mode of war fare. Such men, when caught, should be made to grace the nearest tree.

Sunday we had quite a "speck of war" in Arkansas. At 2 o'clock in the morning two hundred and fifty men of our regiment crossed the river at Memphis to look after a rebel force which was understood to be somewhere in the neighborhood. When near Marion, they came upon the rebel videttes, who at once retreated to the town. They were followed, and one was killed. The pursuit was still continued, and a short time after leaving Marion the expidition came upon forty or fifty rebel pickets who at their approach effected a very sudden "change of base," executing the movement so hastily as to leave their horses, arms, hats, etc., behind. They scampered across the fields, followed by our boys, who stopped long enough to appropriate the deserted arms and horses. The arms were destroyed on the spot.

Near Two Mile Bayou the advance of our forces fell into an ambuscade of some one hundred and fifty rebels concealed on each side of the road. The rebels fired a volley, and not knowing their strength the advance fell back to the main force, a mile distant, with the loss of only one man slightly wounded and two horses killed.

The main columns advanced, and upon reaching what is known as Ware's farm, in line of battle. The rebels proved to be near at hand, and a fight commenced, which, together with the manœuvering occupied two or three hours. The rebels were in rifle pits from which they were driven with considerable loss.

About this time it became evident to the officers in command that the force in our front comprised only a portion of the entire rebel command, and scouts reported that the rebels were flanking our forces. This information proved correct, for, in a very short time firing commenced in our rear. The command "bouted face," and pushed after the new body of rebels, who, cut off from the other force, fell back in the direction of Marion, and were followed about four miles.

One mile beyond Marion the detachment was fired upon by the advance of the main body of the rebels, who were following it up. The advance consisted of probably one hundred men. A charge was at once ordered, where the rebels, taking to their heels fled into the woods and rejoined the main body.—The rebel force, united was altogether too strong for ours, which gradually withdrew toward the river, the firing continued at intervals until the vicinity of the river was reached. The rebel Capt. McAlister's horse was captured and brought in. No one belonging to the detachment was killed. When our men got under the protection of the gunboats the latter threw a few shell, warning the rebels that they were approaching dangerous ground. Our forces recrossed the river, reaching camp about 7 P. M. without the loss of a man.

We have just received news of a victory in East Tennessee by Gen. Gillam over Vaugn's command, capturing 167 prisoners, including one Colonel, one Major, six Captains, eight Lieutenants and five twelve pound howitzers.

The weather yesterday was decidedly unpleasant—a raw atmosphere and cold—a slow rain prevailing all day. As I write the rain comes down with increased violence, and the night bids fair to be a wet one.
More anon. ALBERT SMITH.

COMPANY K, 208TH REG. P. V.,
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.
Nov. 4, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:

I humbly beg pardon for again trespassing upon your columns, but I wish to say that we have been much troubled of late by the reception of a number of McClellan electoral tickets, all of which have been either returned to those who sent them or have been mercilessly consigned to the flames of our camp fires, for we have the proud satisfaction to say that Company K is for Abraham Lincoln throughout.—Many soldiers have learned that it is the object of the United States Government to restore such a peace as our posterity may gever be ashamed of, and with that peace true happiness and permanent prosperity, and that the only means by which this desirable end can possibly be accomplished, is by a continuation of that wholesome conquering policy that has so signally characterized the present administration. Doubtless the opposition will exert every nerve to collect together the old fag ends of political factions for a sort of foundation upon which to erect a new party, to be called a peace party, but as long as they preach the doctrine of peace as set forth in the Chicago Convention they need not expect to find many intelligent followers in the army of the United States. The right kind of peace can only be secured by force of arms until the time when all shall acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution, and submission to the laws of the United States, and to this end we look as not being far hence. Permit me to add that the health of the company is good, and the officers are such as any company in the service might justly be proud of. Capt. Weaverling, Lieut. Bessor, and Lieut. Sparks are men in every sense and well worthy to command, as is plainly evinced by the manner in which they are always obeyed by the men.

JOHN E. SATTERFIELD.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

THE INTIMIDATIONS OF COPPERHEADISM.

The irritability of men prompts them in moments of controversy, under the heat of excitement, to advance and propogate measures, which cause them to feel ashamed of their position and not unfrequently to disavow any intention to carry into execution the violent extremes which heat and passion stimulates them to predict and threaten, when the animus which gave rise to them is gone.—Thus we have felt at every stage of the canvas which has just closed. The opposition left no opportunity to escape them in which they did not threaten revolt, insurrection, revolution, anarchy and despotism in case of the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Their followers were made to believe that great injustice was practiced everywhere; that wrongs without number were constantly being perpetrated; that our liberties were entirely subverted; that Despotism was reigning and Liberty overthrown; that the people were unjustly oppressed; that knaves had taken the places of wise men and that fools sat in the councils of the nation. All this was to be remedied by the election of McClellan if we dared to give credence to their assertions. To the mere cry of partizans we gave no heed, nor did we feel disposed to complain at the worst features of the case-appealing to the worst passions of men-until we felt satisfied that the demagogues who have been conducting the campaign in opposition to us, were endeavoring to produce what they really threatened; yet we felt satisfied that an overwhelming majority in favor of Abraham Lincoln would deter all blind and desperate schemes to subvert the government. Again, the American people have been taught that the legally expressed will of the majority must be respected, this would cause the thinking portion of the opposition to hesitate before attempting to disregard this great fundamental principle of our liberties. And it has been so. With very few exceptions the masses of the opposition have acquiesced in the verdict of the people and readily concede that their policy has been pronounced a decided failure, and like good citizens they are willing to turn in and assist, to the extent of their means and abilities, to crush the last hopes of the rebellion. This is as it should be.

But, there are exceptions to this uniform feeling of the opposition. And amongst the exceptions in this county is the *Bedford Gazette*. We do not desire to dignify its editor with any more importance than any other petty, impotent demogogue; however, this same individual has never lost sight of the base purpose of inflaming the minds of our people, and particularly those who read his ravings with a feeling of partizan fellowship. His course has made this county a by-word and a reproach throughout the State. And not content with this, in his last issue he calls for open rebellion; yet he would defraud the expressed will of the majority, and accept a position under the very government that he would destroy! In the last issue of that paper the result of the election is placed in mourning, this madness might prompt, but in the announcement he calls for the reassembling of of the Chicago Convention. What is this for? Is it to better enable the defeated party to more readily acquiesce in the will of the majority? If it is, it is the first time in the history of the country, that such an irregular idea has been propogated. No, this is not the intention, no sane man can pretend to say that it is. What then is the object? It is for the base purpose of arraying the Democratic party in open and avowed rebellion against the general government which has been constitutionally established. For the purpose of involving that entire party in treason. This man has long been covertly brooding treason, here then it bubbles up to the surface, though he has "with smooth dissimulation" kept it well in hand, yet like murder it will out. But

> "Think not, coward, wit can hide the shame
> Of hearts; which, while they dare not strike for fear,
> Would make it virtue in them to forbear."

Now, then, we believe every loyal man ought to second this movement for the re-assembling of the Chicago Convention; afford its members every facility to publish and distribute their treason, and when the whole vile nest (because none but traitors will assemble,) is assembled, let the government at one fell swoop arrest the whole body of cowardly conspirators, bring them to immediate trial, conviction must follow, and let a gallows high enough, long enough, and broad enough be erected out on the margin of the beautiful lake, and on some dark and frowning morning, let the horrid would-be assassinators of Liberty swing out into eternity to receive the reward for their dark and abominable treachery and treason.

This is our proscription for this class of evils and while no one can desire harmony and unity of action more than we do, we want it understood that no intimidations of the kind that have been time and again made use of for the purpose of overawing Union men in this region are any terror to us. We know that every good citizen will acquiesce with the will of the majority and none but traitors will be found appealing to the base passions of those who live only for themselves.

"THE YANKEE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION."

Some fellow who pretends to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, writes to the *Richmond Whig* under date of November 1, 1864, from Wilmington, North Carolina, thus:

The newspapers are all wrong about the Northern election. I write this just to put *my* opinion on record, so that you will not say I am only wise after the fact. McClellan will *beat* Lincoln. He will get more votes; but he will not get the Presidency without fighting for it. Lincoln and his party will maintain that there can be no election short of the constitutional majority of the whole electoral college. The President of the Senate, if McClellan get more votes than Lincoln, will declare no election. The House is in the same situation—no one can get eighteen States. Lincoln will, therefore, hold over. The Democratic party, sustained by a popular majority, will resist, and there will be civil war in the North. Then will be our time to make an arrangement. The Democrats, in return for our assistance, will make any terms with us we please. Do you see the point? It will so happen if McClellan beat Lincoln in this election. My only fear would be, that Mac., who is a spoony, may be too weak to head the movement. But I have no doubt that the Democrats nominated him in order to avail themselves of his military prestige and talents when armed resistance becomes necessary.

Imagine this fellow's "phelinx" when he finds that McClellan came within a couple of being "skunked." Our impression is that he will not feel any better than his northern allies who have been so unmercifully routed. What a unanimity of feeling there is between Copperheads and traitors, but, alas, they are equally bad prophets.—But how about the fight, the rebels are to help the Cops and the Cops are to help the rebs, eh? When is it to begin? the people mean to have a hand in when it comes off.

"SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT BOX."

Our fellow townsman, Captain Joseph Fidler, has sent us a copy of the *Richmond Whig* of the 4th of November, which contains some choice items; for instance this, copied no doubt in part from the New York *World*:

The facts are coming out in regard to the late election in Indiana. Lincoln's soldiers did the business for the "Democracy" of that State. One of these soldiers confesses, in a certificate, that he and 2,000 other soldiers, being opportunely at Indianapolis, were requested by the officers to vote the Republican ticket. We give his words:

A great part of the soldiers were Germans. At the depot were carriages which took us to the polls, and many of the soldiers voted twice and three times. We handed our votes into a window, and nobody asked us whether we had a right to vote, or whether we formerly resided in the State. Afterward we were treated with ale and all other things we might eat and drink. I am convinced that every soldier of the two thousand voted once, and many two or three times, although we belonged to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland and other States. Besides us in Indianapolis also voted about two thousand invalids, belonging in other States.

Another, a Massachusetts man, says:

Yesterday was the State election here, and most of our regiment went down in the city and voted. Some of the boys voted twenty-five times each.—You could go and vote as many times as you pleased, and then, after the boys had voted in the city, some of the Indiana men wanted them to go about thirty miles and vote again. So they took an extra train of cars and rode to the next township, and voted there. The Indiana men paid their fare, up and back again, and gave them all they wanted to eat and drink.

Does any sane man believe these statements which are published by Copperheads North to inflame the public mind and to cover up their terrible defeats and in the South to induce the people to believe that they can expect nothing from Abraham Lincoln's administration? But we happen to have a positive denial of the above by a citizen of a precinct at which these soldiers should have voted, addressed to the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* under date of Wilmington City, Nov. 7, 1864. He says:

SIR: I want to pronounce, at this late day, Gov. Seymour, or any other Copperhead, a liar, who will reiterate the falsehood that Massachusetts soldiers voted in Indiana. A McClellan butternut stated to me yesterday that a detachment of a Massachusetts regiment left Indianapolis on the morning of the election in Indiana, and via the Cincinnati Railway, went to Greensburg, Decatur County, and voted, while a part either got off en route or returned to Shelbyville, Shelby County, and voted. I happen to be a resident of that locality, and know the charge is false as to any such votes being cast in Greensburg; and I happened to be born in Shelby County, and know perhaps every voter of 1,100 in Shelbyville; especially do I *know* that not a *soldier* voted there whom I did not know, for I spent most all day there. Furthermore, the Copperheads cast a larger vote than ever *at that poll*, and carried it by 100 majority—a thing never known before. If Massachusetts soldiers voted there, they must have cast their votes for the Copperhead ticket. The fact is, instead of Massachusetts soldiers being imported there to vote the Union ticket, it is charged upon the *dodd*d—d Democracy, and *not* denied by them, that they substituted butternut for Union votes in the ballot-box while the Inspectors were gone to dinner. What liars these Copperheads are!

J. Q. THOMPSON.

LINCOLN AGAIN!

When the war broke out, in the spring of 1861, many well meaning persons said that, although they did not vote for Lincoln and never favored the making of the war, they felt bound to support his administration. Very well. So far, so good. But now the question arises, will you vote to re-elect Lincoln and continue the war? You say you had no choice, as loyal men, but to aid the administration while it lasted. But now you *have a choice*. You can choose whether you will, or will not continue Lincoln in power. You acknowledge that the success of the Abolitionists in 1860, resulted in civil war. Will you help them again to succeed and thus to prolong the war commenced by their accession to power?—*Gazette*, Nov. 11.

Have you heard the reply? Yea from Maine to Calafornia? Do you hear?

AN UNDENIABLE FACT.

After four years of war, Lincoln has not been able to obtain undisputed possession of a single State which seceded from the Union. The war still rages in Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas: the three most Northern States in rebellion, whilst Missouri and Kentucky, which did not secede, are even now disputed ground. This is undeniable. Now, shall we sustain Lincoln, who has thus proved a complete and bloody failure?—*Gazette*, Nov. 4.

The people have answered YES to the tune of 400,000 majority. Guess they saw *lie* in it.

During the campaign the Copperheads were wont to threaten the people of this community that they would emigrate to Canada in case Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected. We hear that they are now in a terrible quandary since the election has resulted contrary to their way of thinking in regard to the manner of travel to the "land of promise!" One party contends for the under Ground Rail Road, while the other proposes to organize an Emigrant Aid Society. It is our opinion that it will give mortal offense to the Free Negroes and deserters already up there, if these, their fellow citizens, adopt any other than the regularly established route. We vote for the under Ground Rail Road! What a mix! Lor bless us, massa!

With what sadness of heart did we see the editor of the *Gazette*, carpet sack in hand, take his departure the other day. Tears quite as large as fifty-two pounders were on the eve of rolling down our lank cheeks when we understood through the kind offices of a friend that he was only going to look out an asylum for a few of the faithful, and that he would be back in a few days. Oh what an acquisition our neighbor will prove to the intelligence, morals and *honesty* of Canadian society!

The *Gazette* in its last issue prior to the election published an address "To the people of East and West Providence, Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty." The people responded with a gain of 65. What a pity it did not address a column or two to Colerain, Cumberland Vally and Napier.

Ho, for Canada! Mr. Shannon will give notice in a few days, we suppose, when the Under Ground Train will leave for Canada! Good-bye, Cops, how sad we feel at parting with you! We hope you will not quarrel with your dusky fellow-citizens up in that region.

The large ox fattened for a Copperhead roast in case of McClellan's election is now for sale, very cheap, in connection with a large number of transparencies, store boxes, tar barrels, &c. Mr. Shannon, auctioneer. Who bids? Don't all speak at once!

"The Last From Ohio." Under this head the *Gazette* of a week or two ago said the Copperheads had a gain of 91,000. Wonder whether it has heard anything from Ohio since then? Is it doubtful? How are you, Little Mac-erels?

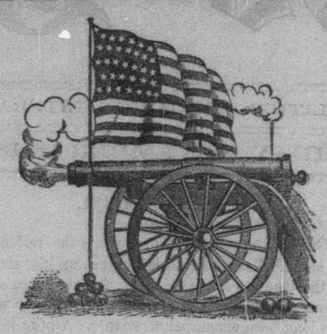
Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE VICTORY.



LINCOLN RE-ELECTED.

He Has Nearly All the States.

ALL NEW ENGLAND FOR HIM.

New-York Close but Right.

NEW JERSEY FOR M'CLELLAN.

Pennsylvania Union on Home Vote.

THE WEST ALL RIGHT.

Copperheads Nowhere.

All the States in the Union voted on Tuesday the 8th inst., and the result can confidently be announced as follows:

FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

	Electors.	*Majority.*
Maine	7	18,000
New Hampshire	5	2,541
Vermont	5	25,000
Massachusetts	12	77,834
Rhode Island	4	5,051
Connecticut	6	2,416
New York	33	9,000
Pennsylvania	26	25,000
West Virginia	5	5,000
Ohio	21	70,000
Indiana	13	32,000
Illinois	16	34,000
Michigan	8	10,000
Wisconsin	8	10,000
Missouri	11	5,000
Iowa	8	50,000
Minnessota	4	5,000
Kansas	3	18,000
California	5	20,000
Oregon	3	3,000
Maryland	7	9,000
Nevada	3	2,000
	223	

FOR GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

Kentucky	11	25,000
New Jersey	7	7,000
Delaware	3	550
	21	

The New Congress.

The recent elections have placed a two-third Union majority in the next Congress, beyond question. The delegations will stand about as follows:

	Union.	*Democratic.*
New York	21	10
Pennsyleania	16	8
Ohio	17	2
Illinois	9	5
Massachusetts	10	—
Maine	5	—
New Hampshire	3	—
Connecticut	3	1
Vermont	3	—
Rhode Island	2	—
Maryland	4	1
Delaware	1	—
New Jersey	2	3
Indiana	8	5
Wisconsin	5	1
Michigan	5	1
Iowa	6	—
Minnessota	2	—
Kansas	1	—
California	3	—
Oregon	1	—
Nevada	1	—
Kentucky	3	6
Missouri	6	3
West Virginia	3	—
Total	140	44

Carthago est delenda.—*Gazette.*

We presume that the editor intends to say that the Republic *must be destroyed*, if he does, and we cannot see that the phrase could signify anything else, we here desire to tell him that the people have determined that it *shall not be destroyed* and that if such demagogues as he attempt it, they will find themselves at the end of a rope repeating their prayers in less time than it takes us to indite these lines.

The Copperheads say "Well, *our* Country is gone!" "It is ruined!" "It will be destroyed!" We think so, too. The administration intends to crush *your* Confederacy as soon as possible to preserve *our* United States.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Gen. Grant Congratulates the President for his Double Victory.

CITY POINT, Nov. 10—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reigns of Government for the next four years.

Congratulate the President for me for the double victory.

The election having passed off quietly, no bloodshed or riot throughout the land, is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will construe it so

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

The Evacuation and Burning of Atlanta Denied.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman, and destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS VIEWS OF THE LATE POLITICAL CONTEST.

The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on President Lincoln on Thursday night, and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was in addition an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The firing of a field piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion.

The President appeared at an upper window, and, when the cheers which he was greeted had ceased, spoke as follows:

"It has long been a grave question whether any Government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

"On this point the present rebellion has brought our Republic to a severe test; and a Presidential election, occurring in regular course during the rebellion, has added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralized by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have a free Government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men who have passed through this we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged.—[Cheers.]

"But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's Government can sustain a National election in the midst of a great war. (Renewed cheers) Until now it has not been proven to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and strong we still are. It shows that, even among candidates of the the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason can receive most of the people's vote. (Applause.) It shows, also, to the extent yet unknown, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers, and other demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all, having a common interest, re-unite in a common effort to save our common country? (Cheers.)

"For my own part, I have striven, and shall strive, to avoid placing any obsticle in the way.—[Cheers.] So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result. (Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit towards those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skilful commanders."

The Three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of the cannon.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free fo transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent, U. S. stock was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for the deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When to endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving then deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIURETIC

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Blader, Organic Weakness Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy.

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another Column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

November 18, 1864-1m.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,

BLOODY RUN, PA,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtee in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

FALL, 1864. STOCK Now in Store. FALL, 1864.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing,

Prints, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpacas, Bombazines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconets, and Cambries. Collars and Sleeves in Setts. Hoop Skirts, best make and latest styles.

Ginghams, Table Diapers, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Shirting Stripes, Contonades, Sheeting and Shirting muslins of standard makers.

White, Scarlet, Solferino, Grey and Plaid Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Ready Made Coats and Vests.

Hosiery and Gloves, Scarfs and Neckties, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars and Fronts.

Hats of every style, quality and color.

Boots and Shoes in great variety made to order. Call and see them. They speak for themselves.

Groceries—Prime Rio Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas.

Prepared and Essence of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

Chewing Tobacco and Segars of choice brands.

Queensware, Salt, Mackerel, &c., together with a great variety of Goods to which we call the early attention of buyers.

TERMS CASH unless otherwise specified.

Bedford, Sept. 16, '64-tf. G. R. & W. OSTER.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

We offer to purchasers throughout the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry and Plated Ware of every description at prices which defy competition.

ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL

FREE OF CHARGE.

For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

All articles Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

Addresss all orders to

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
Oct, 7, 1864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Livery Stable attached. Sap'r 64.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Safety-Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second affecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure. for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual case of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervus systemnumerous remedies were recommended by riends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Bespectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Hrrman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson;—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of **"C. M. Zackson"** is on the **Wrabper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principle Office and Manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET.

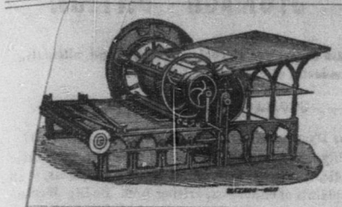
JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.



GRAND UNION JUBILEE!

The people of Bedford County are requested to assemble at

Bedford on Tuesday Evening the 22d

inst., to give expressions of joy on account of the

GLORIOUS VICTORY ACHIEVED,

the decided and overwhelming majorities cast on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in support of

LIBERTY, NATIONALITY and UNION.

The Grand Union Jubilee will consist of a display of FIREWORKS, BONFIRES, ILLUMINATIONS, TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, &c. A speech will be delivered by Gen. FERRY, of Conn.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Com. Arrangements.

THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the printing business will be received at this office. A boy fifteen years of age or upwards, of good inteligence, the more education the better, of good habits and industrious. To such a boy a good opportunity will be offered, to learn the art of printing, and the additional opportunity of improvement and advancement in his education.

BROOKS SERIES of Arithmetics for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford Pa. Agent.

To Our Subscribers.

Our subscribers are reminded that it requires money to print the INQUIRER. Every thing we use costs money. Will our subscribers bear this in mind and remember us the coming Court term, if not sooner?

☞ All subscriptions paid before the first of December next will be creditedat our advance rates, of two dollars a year. If payment is delayed after that time, the rates will be increased, in accordance with our publications,

☞ After the first of January next no paper will be sent out of the county, unless paid for in advance. We hope our subscribers out of the county will not take this amiss. But the large and thus far increasing expenses, in the printing business, makes us feel that in order to carry it on successfully, a cash system as nearly as may be, must be adopted.

Organization of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On Thursday P. M., November 10, at No. 238 South Third street, (Pennsylvania Railroad Building) the stockholders of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company completed their organization by the election of a President and twelve directors, to wit:

President, John A. Wright, Directors, Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, John M. Kennedy, Wistar Morris, Edward C. Knight, S. L. Russell, George W. Cass, D. R. Davidson, D. E, Small, J. D. Roddy, Ashbel Green, A. K. McClure.

The capital stock of the company is ten millions of dollars; and as one subscription was for 102,000 shares, $5,100,000, being 2,000 shares $100,000, majority of the whole number of shares and the whole amount of capital stock prescribed in the act of incorporation, it is clear to discern to what interest the new road is to be made auxiliary and tributary. And in this fact is the corner-stone of the new enterprise, which is to open an iron-way from the southwestern counties to the markets at the seaboard; for the new road has only to be built and opened to existing roads now in use to tidewater. to assure cheap and direct communication from those of the southern tier of counties that are now without railroad facilities, over connecting links welded in one interest, and harmonized in one grand undertaking to move tonnage and carry passengers.

A railroad that shall cross the mountains and close the gaps in Southern Pennsylvania, by mainstem and branches, is more than a want, it is a necessity. And to supply this desideratum is the transit mission and chartered prerogative of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For more than a score of years "the frosty sons of thunder," the name by which the male issue of Somerset and Fayette counties are known at Harrisburg, have been trying to drive a locomotive across the Allegheny and down into the vale of Wills' Creek: but having always hitherto sought allies in the direction of the Potomac and the Patapsco, they have in consequence suffered that "hope-deferred which maketh the heart sick." But having at last realized that their interests are identical with a potential organization within the State—a Pennsylvania institution for the succor of communities that are kept apart by interposing mountains and water-sheds—they now look longingly and hopefully more towards the east, to the Susquehanna and the Delaware.

To the new Railroad corporation, too, the southern counties west of the Susquehanna river open an ample area for the sweep and scope of a comprehensive policy and a broad working plan.

And that the Legislature anticipated important diversified results from the co-operation of the local interests in the southwest counties with the great carrier, which is also a great power in the control of capital and the command of influence, is manifest from the extraordinary privileges granted to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, among other concessions, is endowed—

"With power to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland State line, at such point, and by such route, as to the directors may seem most advisable; and to connect the same with any road or roads authorized by the State of Maryland, and to connect the same with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, or any other road at or near Connellsville, now constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed; and to construct a road from any point on said line, to connect with any road, or roads, in the Susquehanna Valley, or west thereof, and with power to make such branches as the directors may deem expedient and necessary, in the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, with power to extend any or all of said branches to such point, or points, as to the said directors may seem advisable, and connect all or either of them with any road, or roads, now constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, west of the Susquehanna river; and that the said Company shall have authority to cross any railroad, or railroads, at grade, with its main roads, branches, and extensions."

The exercise of this latitudinous grant of authority to build roads and branches as opportunity may suggest and occasion may require, will make results follow close upon circumstances. And hence it will not be long before the new road will take rank as the Allegheny Mountain link in a great Southern Pennsylvania route, which will develope a rich mineral region, at the same time be operated in concord with other lines, in a way to promote unity of action, and best subserve the highest aims and grandest purposes of the Commonwealth.—*United States Railroad and Mining Register.*

Official Vote of Bedford County for President.

The following is the official Home Vote of Bedford County, cast on the 8th of November, for President and Vice President.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Bedford Bor.	126	100
Bedford Twp.	289	119
Bloody Run	21	51
Broad Top	77	148
Colerain	158	61
Cumberland Valley	187	41
Harrison	73	68
Hopewell	52	105
Juniata	203	48
Liberty	115	80
Londonderry	84	46
Monroe	113	120
Napier	169	107
Providence East	42	113
Providence West	42	85
St. Clair	191	168
Schellsburg	53	24
Snake Spring	72	39
Southampton	193	54
Union	141	125
Woodbury Middle	126	158
Woodbury South	108	94
	2585	1954
	1954	
McClellan's maj.	631	

To this the vote of the soldiers is to be added. Our gain on the October election is 39. There was also an increase of 389 votes, of which the Republicans had 214 and the Cop's 175.

IN TOWN.—Our representative elect to the next House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Lieut. DAVID B. ARMSTRONG, was in town one day last week and received the warm greetings of his numerous friends. He was mustered out of the hundred days' service just in time to reach home, on the day of the election, to cast his ballot for Lincoln and Johnson. He looks well and ridicules the attempt of Meyers to cheat him out of his seat, though every effort of that fellows life for the last year has been some way or other to cheat or defraud the soldier. Mr. Armstrong don't calculate that there will be any contested seat from this district unless his antagonist desires to face the scoffs and scorns of all honest men and particularly the snubs of the soldiers whom he has moved heaven and earth to defraud. Oh Baseness! the day of retribution is at hand!

WOUNDED AGAIN.—Lieut. Doyle was wounded again at the late reconnoisance near Petersburg.—A pistol ball entered below the knee of the left leg and lodged some where in the thigh. He is getting along very well. He arrived here last Friday afternoon on his way to New Paris to visit his family. He says he was in the hands of the rebels for a few minutes, but succeeded in escaping. This is the second shot received by this gallant officer.

☞ We received a letter from the army the other day with the following endorsement:

"Soldier's letter;
Push it ahead;
Very little hard tack,
No bread;
Six months' pay due,
And *nary red.*"

The pay-master and commissary had better call around that way.

RETURN OF THE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—The Hundred Day Men from this County have all returned within the past week. They report having had a very fine time of it for the last three months.

☞ Ben. Butler must have had quite a revival in New York, judging from the improved tone of the *World* for the last few days. It, too, no doubt, is beginning to long for "another and a better *World*."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Army Correspondence.

FORT MONROE, Va.,
Nov. 9th, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:—

The election is over and this morning decides whether Lincoln is elected, and the Rebellion crushed, or McClellan elected and the rebels triumphant.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the men of the different companies collected together and elected their Judges, Inspectors, and clerks and after taking the necessary oath, the polls were opened and the voting began. Cook houses were mostly the Head Quarters of Boards. I snppose because they afforded good accommodation and also because of the delicacies they afforded, (Uncle Sam's beans) then came the the incidents of an election in the army. The advocates of both parties were on the ground, with tickets in their hands, watching every man who came up to the polls, and sometimes entering into a warm argument, on the merits of either of the candidates, but as there were so few with the disunion party, argument was of no consequence, as the persons who voted for M'Clellan, did so merely because of the name—that name which his party supposed would cover up all the defects of that *patriotic* platform erected by a party that disfranchised the soldier who had gone forth in defence of his home and the *free institutions* of the North. The officers of the regiment took no part in the formation of the boards, leaving it all to the men. After the boards were formed, the officers, with a few isnignificant exceptions, cast their votes in favor of Lincoln and the Union.

There being only parts of four companies here, of course I cannot tell how the regiment will go, but the following figures go to show how this part of the regiment has gone.

Total number of votes cast, 312.

Votes of the companies as follows,

	Dem.	Union
Company C,	11	89
Company L,	5	74
Company G,	20	38
Company K,	36	39
Total	72	240
		72
Union majority,		168

I have no doubt the absent companies of the Regt. have gone fully as strong as those present. There are a great many rebel deserters in this regiment, who to my great surprise voted the disunion ticket, after being supported and defended by the present government.

Hoping to hear of the success of the Union ticket in old Bedford County, I remain Your humble Servant.

W. F. WILKINSON.
Co. K, 3d Pa. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
Nov. 8, 1864.

The vote of our Brigade is as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
157th Regiment,	58	11
150th "	150	55
191st "	122	70
210th "	261	186
	591	322
	322	
Lincoln's majority	269	

Our Regimental vote stands thus:—

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Company A,	18	34
Company B,	14	27
Company C,	19	14
Company D,	27	25
Company E,	27	14
Company F,	33	14
Company G,	52	13
Company H,	24	18
Company I,	30	12
Company K,	17	15
	261	186
	186	
Lincoln's majority	75	

I saw no electioneering whatever, and but few of the men voted an open ticket or boasted on what side they intended to vote. There seemed to be no external influence used whatever. The men were quiet and orderly—no drinking, nor its consequence (fighting) nor betting being observeable anywhere. In fact, people at home may copy from the soldiers' method of conducting an election. In our Company we lost three Lincoln votes by their being on picket and other duty at a distance from the regiment. As there was not a solitary McClellan man thus circumstanced, it took just so many from our company's majority.

Lt. H. HUDSON.

COMPANY K, 208TH REGT., P. V.
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.,
Nov. 9, 1864.

ED. INQUIRER:

The great day of trial is over. Politicians must be content. Considerable interest was manifested throughout this camp all the day, and Company K, at the summing up of its account last night, discovered that, of seventy-eight votes cast, three of them were for McClellan and Pendleton. The majority for Lincoln in the 208th Regiment is 152. I have not learned how the vote stands in other Regiments here, but presume that all have given majorities for for Lincoln. Thus it will be seen that the policy of the Administration is endorsed by the soldiers here, and if it is endorsed by the friends of soldiers at home, we may soon expect to be freed from the galling yoke of treason.

Yours in haste.
JOHN E. SATTERFIELD.

Since writing the above I have received the returns of the several companies of the 208th Reg't.

	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
Co. A, Snyder Co.	27	27
Co. B, Different Cos.	32	27
Co. C, " "	30	26
Co. D, Perry Co.	58	11
Co. E, " "	38	26
Co. F, " "	26	58
Co, G, " "	44	39
Co, H, Bedford Co.	36	27
Co, I, Perry Co.	35	41
Co, K, Bedford Co.	75	8

J. E. S.

CAMP OF THE 208TH REG. P. V.
Nov. 6, 1864.

DEAR SIR:

I am seated this morning to drop you a few lines to let you know how we are flourishing. We are getting along finely and enjoying the best of health.

Company H had quite a time yerter-day presenting Major Bobb of Bedford county, with a horse. It was quite affecting, yet the boys all appeared to enjoy it.

There was very heavy firing in the direction of Petersburg yesterday. It is supposed that the rebels will make a general attack along our lines about the time the election takes place. But we are bound to vote for old Abe if we must vote in line of battle.

I never knew a regiment to have better health than the 208th, we have not lost one man by sickness although we have had one killed, one of our own men shot him on picket. They both belonged to Company E.

Jacob College is very much under the weather. He has had eleven attacks of spasms in one week, they are caused by home sickness. If he could only see Rosy it would be all right.

Yours Truly,
DAVID S. JOHNSON.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

DIED.

FLETCHER.—Oct. 23rd at her residence near St. Clairsville, Mrs. MARY F. FLETCHER, wife of Belzel Fletcher, aged 87 years, 8 months, and 29 days.

Mother Fletcher leaves an aged husband, two sons, three daughters, thirty-four grand children, and twenty-four great grand children to mourn her loss.

ZIMMERMAN.—Oct. 28th, at the residence of Mr. Bush, Mrs. SUSANNA ZIMMERMAN, aged 29 years, 6 month, and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

Teachers Wanted!

ELEVEN TEACHERS WANTED for the schools of Monroe Township. Salaries from $26 to $25 per month Apply personally or by letter to

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Secretary Board of Directors,
nov.17,'64-3t Bloody Run, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD, PA., Nov. 12, 1864.

General Orders, No 4.

The following Telegram is published for the information of all concerned, viz:—

"The Secretary of War directs that the furloughs of all Regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty shall expire on the 14th instant,

"By command of Maj. Gen. Couch.

"JOHN S. SCHOULTZ,
"A. A. G."

All Regimental officers and enlisted men, fit for duty, and absent from their commands on leave or furlough, will accordingly at once rejoin their respective commands.

By order of Brig. Gen. FERRY.

H. L. JOHNSON,
A. A. G.

OFFICIAL.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company.

AT an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D., 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company, the following persons were chosen:—

PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. WRIGHT.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy,
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Russell,	Ashbel Green.

R. D. BARCLAY,
nov.18,'64-4t. Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Isaiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAKIM P. BLACKBURN,
nov.17,'64-6t. Administrator.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp. on the 10th of October, EIGHT SHEEP, marked with a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away: otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 11, 1864-3t. WILLIAM BAREFOOT.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., about the 1st of October, TWO STEERS, the one black with a white face and a slit in the left ear, the other red and white, with a slit in the left ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 11, 1864-3t. SAMUEL CLARK.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford County, on the 1st day of September, 1864, a Dark Red BULL, with two notches in the right ear: supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.

Nov. 11, 1864-3t. ANDREW BAKER.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscribers, in St. Clair Township Bedford county, on the 17th of Oct., 1864, a stay HEIFER, with a crop off left ear, a hole in the right, dark red with white belly, white in forehead, and white and red spots over the back. Supposed to be one year old last spring.

Oct. 25, 1864-3t JOB & GEORGE BAREFOOT.

Notice to Trespassers.

I HEREBY caution all persons not to trespass an my premises, south of the Watson farm, by carrying away any of my fruit, vegetables or plants, or wilfully breaking down, through or over my orchard, garden, meadow or fields, or wrongfully clubbing, stoning, cutting, breaking, barking, or otherwise mutilating or damaging any of my nut, fruit or other trees, or wilfully trespassing upon, walking over, beating down, trampling or in any wise injuring any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop, carrying off rails, hunting or fishing or in any otherwise trespassing upon my premises, as I have endured patiently for sixteen years this annoyance, and I have come to the conclusion that forbearance has truly ceased to be a virtue and therefore I shall prosecute all who disregard this notice.

Nov. 11, 1864-4t* GEORGE SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public out cry

On Friday, the 25th of November,

the following described real estate, viz:

His farm in St. Clair Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Wm. Clark, Henry Claycomb, Jos. Griffith and others,

Containing 146 Acres,

and the usual allowances, about 95 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. There are about 20 acres of good meadow land. The improvements are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, a Large Log Barn and other out buildings, and a good saw mill seat There has been about 300 panel of fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best farm in this part of the county.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment made known.

Nov. 4, 1864,-ts. HENRY ICKES.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,
from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* in the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with scar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
April 29th, 1864.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 22d day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The final account of James W. Smith and Wm. Rininger, Administrators of the estate of Jacob J. Rininger, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Wm. Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. W. Cuppett, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Cuppett, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The administration account of Frederick F. Turner, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Turner, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kifer, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Baker, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of John Growdon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas S. Growdon, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of John Brumbaugh, Guardian of William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Mary and Levi Brumbaugh, minor children and heirs of Esther Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Monroe township, dec'd

The final account of John C. Riffle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, dec'd.

The account of Dr. S. G. Statler, administrator with Will annexed of John Statler, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John G. Feight, administrator of the estate of John K. Feight, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rellins, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The administration account of Adam Geller, administrator of the estate of Barbara Geller, late of Juniata Tp., dec'd. O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 28, 1864. *Register.*

ARMY AGUE DROPS!

ARMY AGUE DROPS!

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Fever and Ague,

AND ALL

BILIOUS DISEASES.

ATTENTION!!

Sufferers From

FEVER AND AGUE, ETC.!

This most wonderful remedy for the dermanent cure of FEVER AND AGUE, ETC., was discovered some years ago by one of the

Most Scientific and Successful Chemists of America!

Out of thousands of cases it has never been known to fail in effecting a radical cure. A *single bottle* of these Drops has cured diseases which have

STUBBORNLY RESISTED THE MOST SKILLFUL MEDICAL TALENT.

It contains nothing that will injure the constitution!
It purifies the blood!!
It removes obstructions from the liver!!!
It promotes the discharge of bile!!!!
It effects a radical and permanent cure by removing the cause upon which the ague depends!!!!!

THE

ARMY AGUE DROPS,

As its name imports has been and is the great Specific for all BILIOUS DISEASES in the army. It has no equal. Its popularity in our noble Army and elsewhere is as universal as its cures have been quick and wonderful. As a

Preventative

It has proved a great blessing and saved many a valuable life in those miasmic localities where they would have fallen victims to BILIOUS DISEASES.

The Chills will not return after these Drops are taken!

THE

ARMY AGUE DROPS,

QUICKLY DRIVES AWAY

Languor and Weakness!

AND

RESTORES THE SYSTEM

To its natural BUOYANCY and ANIMATION; INVIGORATING the body and clearing out

EVERY VESTIGE OF DISEASE

produced by loathsome miasm.

Be Wise in Time!!

☞ *No person residing in a Fever and Ague District shold be without a Bottle of the*

ARMY AGUE DROPS,

And it is strongly recommended to persons traveling through places charged with miasm.

We respectfully call attention ro our Testimonials.—Many of our letters attest that hundreds of lives have been saved in the Army by its use. Indeed, so well are ts curative qualities appreciated in the Army, that the most successful Surgeons in the Field and Hospital use it almost exclusively in the diseases for which we claim its infallibility. The best physicians always seize the best means to effect a cure, hence the universality of the

ARMY AGUE DROPS.

TESTIMONIALS!!

We are happy to refer to

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln.	
Gen. McClellan,	Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, N. Y.
Gen. Fremont,	Rev. Dr. Tyng, "
Gen. Burnside,	Rev. Dr. Taylor, "
Gen. Hancock,	Rev. H. W. Beecher, B'klyn.
Gen. Kilpatrick,	Rev. E. H. Chapin, "
Gen. Rice,	Rev. Dr. Cheever, N. Y.
Col. Pye, 95th N. Y.	Rev. Mr. Bangs, "
Col. Quick, 17th N. Y. C.	His Honor Mayor Wood, B'n.
Col. Fowler, 14th N. Y. S M.	Hon. M. Kalbfleisch, "
Major Doremus, A. D. C.	Hon. M. Odell. "
Major Reifsynder, 35th Pa.	Hon. Mayor Gunther, N. Y.
Major Wilcox, A. D. C.	Hon. Horace Greeley, "
Maj. Ramsay, Maj. Stillwell, Maj. Babcock, Surgeons U.S.A.	And hundreds of other equally well-know gentlemen for which see circular.

Price ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

Wilcox & Co.

Principal Office,

181 Water Street, New York.

N. B.—None genuine unless bearing our signature on the wrapper.

*** Don't let your Druggist put you off with any other remedy. If he does not have it for sale, enclose us $1 25 per mail, and we will send you one bottle of the Army Ague Drops per mail post paid.

WILCOX & CO.,
181 Water Street, New Pork.

oct.28,'64.3m.

ARMY AGUE DROPS!

List of Grand Jurors

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1864.

John Smith, foreman, Moses Berkhimer, Saml. Ketterman, Thos. Blackburn, Jr., Jacob Roades, Saml. Roades, Samuel Defibaugh, Pierce Studebaker, Casper Stroup, Wm. Border, Geo. D. Kauffman, Thos. W. Horton, Saml. Ickes, Sr., Henry Whetstone, Martin Hetrick, David Still, Isaac S. Elder, Wm. Rodgers, Franklin Mickel, Samuel Crisman, Elijah Perdeu, Wm. Brownell, Geo. W. Powell, Geo. M. Shuck N. N. Koons.

LIST of Petit Jurors drawn for same Term—Jacob Steckman, Nathan McMullin, John Gillespie, Jeremiah Black, John B. Whip, Herbert Shoemaker, Hez. Northcraft, Ww. Gorsuch, Jacob Yont, James C. Davis, Jacob Corle, John Lowman, Alex. Shoemaker, Samuel Nicodemus, John C. Riffle, Edward Hartly, Moses Mc Ilwain, George Elder, Wm. James, Wm. Kirk, Jos. Dull, John Mowry, Alex. Holsinger, John Bowser of Jacob, Daniel Cyphers, Philip Mors, Jacob Adams, Jacob W. Sleek, Nathan Bobison, Edward Kerr, Francis Beard, Dewalt Hershberger, Franklin May, Joseph Mortimore, Samuel W. Miller, Wm. Mason, Hezekiah Barkman, John Dreaning.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners office, Sept. 1st A. D., 1864. JOHN G. FISHER,
oct.28,1864. *Clerk.*

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FORSELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at *"Cheap Corner,"* a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIE

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.—Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

List of Causes

PUT down for trial at November Term, 1864, being the 21st day:

Joseph Barley,	vs.	Jackson Stuckey.
John Snyder's Exrs.	vs.	John C. Black.
Michael Thomas,	vs.	John & Abm. Skelly.
Joseph Chamberlain,	vs.	Samuel Ritchey.
Same	vs.	Daniel Snyder.
Tilghman Northcraft,	vs.	Jos. Clingerman.
Delilah Hughes et al	vs.	S. H. Tate's Admr.
Patrick Dhrew,	vs.	John Dhrew et al
Lucas Saupp,	vs.	Stone & Cessna.
Catharine Saupp,	vs.	Same.

O. E. SHANNON,
oct.28,1864. *Prothonotary.*

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that by order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, J. W. Lingenfelter, committee of Abranam Sill, a lunatic of Bedford township, has filed his account in this office and that the same will be presented to the Court for confirmation at the November Term.

O. E. SHANNON,
oct.28,'64. *Prothonotary.*

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks andin barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

News and Other Items.

Those men have the worst opinion of women who are concious that women ought to have the worst of them.

Pride is never so effectually put to the blush as when it finds itself contrasted with an easy but dignified humanity

Sensibility is a star that can lead one only when the sky is clear. Reason is a magnetic needle that guides when the sky is wrapped in darkness.

Petrolem is superseding all other illuminators on British railways. It is more brilliant than any other oil, and it is also much cheaper.

A tall Kaffir rat-eater is giving exhibitions in England. He wears a cap and apron, and eats from 30 to 40 rats per day.

A young married couple may well be content with a mere martin's box of a house if it will hold *two*—or so; no matter how how humbly urnished if there is hope in it.

A censorious man is a most disagreeable companion. Nobody likes the society of a man who, like doomsday, calls to mind all the faults of the whole human race.

Have courage enough to review your own conduct; to condemn it where you detect your faults; to amend it to the best of your ability; to make good resolves for your future guidance, and to keep them.

Some Indiana booksellers bid in a lot of very cheap Bibles at a New York auction sale last week. They thought they had a great bargain, until, on checking off the invoice, they found the Bibles were n Choctaw language.

"Henry, my love, I wish you would drop that book and talk to me; I feel so dull." A long silence and no reply. "Oh Henry my foot's asleep." "Is it? Well, don't talk, dear; you might wake it."

Pyrographic wood is now quite fashionable for fitting up and ornamenting ship's cabins.—Pyrographic wood is that wood on which is impressed, by burning, ornamental designs and figures. The process is called fire writing.

At no time of life should a man give up the thoughts of enjoying the society of women. "In youth" says Lord Bacon, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

We had heard that America was languishing for an aristocracy. A proof of the statement comes by the last mails. "Ladies are about to be employed at Philadelphia as reporters." This will make it necessary for all speakers to be gentlemen.

An actor, now a member of a Pennsylvania regiment near Richmond, has written to his friends, telling them that his officers promise to let him have the lease of the Bichmond Theatre as soon as the Federal arms takes that city. Patriotism may be in the heart, but certainly speculation is in the eye of this gallant soldier.

Old Master Brown brought his ferule down, his face was angry and red, "Now, Anthony Clair, go seat you there, along with the girls," he said. Then Anthony Clair, with mortified air, and his chin bent down on his breast, crept slowly away, and sat all day by the girl that loved him the best.

At Painesville, O., there is a man, Valentine Perkins, 52 years old whose bones have all become limestone. Ossification has been going on ever since he was 11 years old, when his knee was badly injured, and the joint became ossified. For thirty years he has been unable to open his jaws, and for forty years he has laid on his side on a bed. Food is placed in his mouth and nature gets it into his stomache. His appetite is good, and so are his memory and his general intelligence.

MUMMY WHEAT.—Scientific experiments, made in Egypt, prove that "mumy wheat" will not germinate. Hence there is every reason to believe that the ears hitherto ostensibly obtained from mummy wheat proceed from grain accidentally contained in the mold into which the former was sown, or else some seller of wheat desired to "reap where he had not sown."

Miss Madam Tileston, daughter of the late Cornelius Tileston, of Williamsburg, Mass., was married a few weeks since, at Oxford, Ohio, to Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, after an engagement of thirteen yetrs. Preparations for their wedding were being made twelve and half years ago, when Mr. Fairbanks, was imprisoned in Kentucky for assisting slaves to escape, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Tileston did not relax her efforts to secure his release.

WHAT DOES "ECONOMY" MEAN? In our use of the word "economy," it means merely sparing or saving; economy of money means the saving of money, economy of time the sparing of time, and so on. But economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house—its stewardship; spending or saving, that is whether money or time, or anything else to the best possible advantage. In the simplest and clearest definition of it econom means the wise mangement of labor; and it means this mainly in three senses, namely, first, applying your labor rationally; secondly, preserving its prcdnce carefully and lastly, distributing its produce seasonably.

TOUCHING ALLUSION.—At the closing exercises of the American Board which met week before last in Worchester, Mas., Rev. Mr. Jesup, of the Syrean mission, who had deeply interested the assembly throughout the series of meetings uttered a few earnest words, expressive of his deep interest in Syria and his desire to return as soon as possible to his work shere. He spoke, as only a father could, of his little motherless children, whom he must leave behind. He spoke also of his aged father, Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, Vice-President of the Board, who has recently been visited with two successive strokes of paralysis. "All is gone of my father." said he, "except that which belongs to heaven. He remembers nothing which pertains to his secular affairs. But he remembers the American Board. He canuot find the way to his own house, bu t he has no trouble in going to the house of God. He cannot call the names of his own family, but he can conduct the family devotions as he has always done. The side toward the heaven is bright, that toward earth is dimmed.—He resembles those lumps of golden ore in the mountaint of California, which, worn all around by the action of the elements, projeet from the rock to turn their bright faces toward the heavens, and to respond with an answering light to the radiance of its own glory."

'A Card to the Suffering

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIEIC PILLS—and be restor d to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with acvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.
Agent for the Unitcb States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if ntire satisfaction is not given.
y1,64—3m.]

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.
PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,
TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Postage Reduced!!

Premiums to new Subscribers!!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as herefore, at the old rates, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (CONSERVATIVE).
2. THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (WHIG).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (FREE CHURCH).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (LIBERAL).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (TORY)

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

POSTAGE.

The postage to all parts of the United States is *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and *only eight cents a year for a Review*. Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864 will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bel. Broadway and Church St.

We also Publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.
PRICE, $5, for the two vnlumes. By Mail $7.
L. SCOTT & CO.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!.

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.
A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
upplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.
Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.
The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.
Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."
Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.
For further information send for a circular.
Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.
jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.
PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.
THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
$35.00
Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.
Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.
Circulars containing full information sent free on applicatiou to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—tf.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of
OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS
Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.
G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,
HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware. Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.
We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE USA CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the not cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.
Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.
In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.
We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.
Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.
We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1864-4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVES, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.
Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.
Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prario—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BARRGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HANDSOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city Lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6¼ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC PILL Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL
WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.
THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposite* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students*, and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs*. They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.
☞Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes most, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Pitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea*, and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *LL. D., Brooklyn.*
"It is no near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*
"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica*, equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses*.—ADOLPH BERNE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*
Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*
"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homeopathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides*, or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
☞Price $1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address
JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
ly 22-64,-3m.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, Generbility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.
Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants
It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.
In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.
The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.
Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.
The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.
As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises an electric influence In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as an invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.
Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being unmnufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.
No family medicine has been so universally, and it may betruly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.
Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound FluidExtract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grave and Dropsical Swellings.
This medicine increases the power of digestion, andexcites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.
There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane asylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.
Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.
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